REMARKS

Claims 1 - 19 are pending in the application. Claims 1 - 19 have been rejected. No new claims have been added.

Claims 1 - 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Chiang, et al., U.S. Publication No. 2004/0221292 (Chiang). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The present invention, as set forth by independent claim 1, relates to an apparatus for interfacing between a systems management system and a remote services system which includes a systems management application program interface and a systems management integrator. The systems management integrator application program interface provides a normalization point where data from the systems management system is normalized to a remote services system standard. An integrator is coupled between the systems management application program interface and the systems management integrator application program interface whereby the integrator collects and detects information from the systems management system.

The present invention, as set forth by independent claim 11, relates to a systems management integrator application program interface for a remote services system which includes a forward calls component and a back-channel calls component. The forward calls component provides forwards calls from a systems management system to the remote services system. The back-channel calls component provides back-channel calls from the remote services system to the system management system.

The present invention, as set forth by independent claim 19, relates to a method for interfacing between a systems management system and a remote services system which includes a system management application program interface, a systems management system, and a systems management integrator. The systems management application program interface collects and detects information from the systems management system using a systems management integrator. The systems management integrator interfaces with the systems management system via the systems management application program interface. The systems management system provides and receives information for the remote services system and provides and receives information from a systems management integrator application program

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interface. The systems management integrator application program interface provides a normalization point where data from the systems management system is normalized to a remote services system standard.

Chiang relates to exchanging information between applications and more specifically to integrating dissimilar applications where one application executes on one platform and another application executes on another platform. The system enables the dissimilar applications to establish a dialog with one to establish connectivity for transferring the information between the applications.

The examiners cites to various parts of Chiang to support the contention that Chiang anticipates the present claims. Paragraph 28 of Chiang sets forth:

> In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the metamodel is used in an transaction message management environment for processing an application request on an end user application and an application server where the server a transaction message formatter. In this embodiment an application request is initiated on the end user application in a first language with a first application program, and transmitted to the server where it is converted from the first language of the first end user application to a form for the transaction message formatter running on the application server. The application request is processed on the application server and a response is transmitted from the application server to the end user application. The response to the application request is converted from the language and form of transaction message formatter running on the application server to the first language of the first end user application. The end user application and the application server have at least one connector therebetween. In this way steps of (i) converting the application request from the first language of the first end user application as a source language to the language (including the form of the transaction message message formatter) running on the application server as a target language, and (ii) converting a response to the application request from the language (including the form of the transaction message message formatter) running on the application server as a source language to the first language of the first end user application as a target language, each comprise the steps of: invoking connector metamodels of respective source language and target transaction message formatter; populating the connector metamodels with metamodel data of each of the respective source language and target transaction message formatter, the metamodel data of the target transaction message formatter including a message descriptor, logical page, password, segment, message field, device descriptor, device type, device division, device page and device field; and converting the source language to the transaction message formatter. To be noted is that the metamodel data of the target transaction message formatter includes a message descriptor, logical page, password, segment, message field, device descriptor, device type, device division, device page and device field. (Chiang, Para. 28.)

However, nowhere within this paragraph, and in fact no where in Chiang, is there any teaching of a remote services system, much less such a remote services system which includes forward channel communication and back-channel communication as claimed. Accordingly, the examiner has not established anticipation of the claimed invention nor a prima facie case of obviousness of the claimed invention. (See MPEP § 2131 and 2142.

More specifically, Chiang does not teach or suggest an apparatus for interfacing between a systems management system and *a remote services system* which includes a systems management application program interface and a systems management integrator where the systems management integrator application program interface provides a normalization point where data from the systems management system is normalized to *a remote services system standard* and the integrator is coupled between the systems management application program interface and the systems management integrator application program interface whereby the integrator collects and detects information from the systems management system, all as required by claim 1. Accordingly, claim 1 is allowable over Chiang. Claims 2 - 10 depend from claim 1 and are allowable for at least this reason.
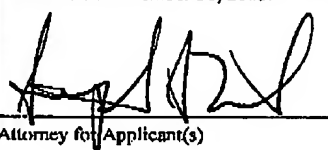
Chiang does not teach or suggest a systems management integrator application program interface for *a remote services system* which includes a forward calls component and a back-channel calls component wherein the forward calls component provides forwards calls from a systems management system to *the remote services system* and the back-channel calls component provides back-channel calls from *the remote services system* to the system management system, all as required by claim 11. Accordingly, claim 11 is allowable over Chiang. Claims 12 - 18 depend from claim 11 and are allowable for at least this reason.

Chiang does not teach or suggest a method for interfacing between a systems management system and *a remote services system* which includes a system management application program interface, a systems management system, and a systems management integrator wherein the systems management application program interface collects and detects information from the systems management system using a systems management integrator and the systems management integrator interfaces with the systems management system via the systems management application program interface and where the systems management system
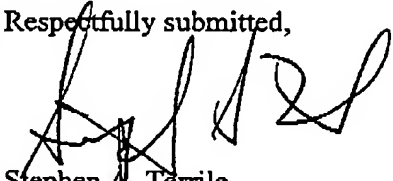
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provides and receives information for *the remote services system* and provides and receives information from a systems management integrator application program interface and wherein the systems management integrator application program interface provides a normalization point where data from the systems management system is normalized to *a remote services system standard*, all as required by claim 19. Accordingly, claim 19 is allowable over Chiang.

CONCLUSION

In view of the amendments and remarks set forth herein, the application is believed to be in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is solicited. Nonetheless, should any issues remain that might be subject to resolution through a telephonic interview, the examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned.

> I hereby certify that this correspondence is being sent to the COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS via the USPTO Central Facsimile on November 30, 2005.
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> _____   11/30/05
> Attorney for Applicant(s)   Date of Signature

Respectfully submitted,

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